The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,863.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FAGAN—March 7th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Captain G. H. Fagan, 2nd Grenadiers, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th.
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Linga	„
„ Muscat	„	„ Bunder Abbas	„
„ Bunder Abbas	„	„ Muscat	„
„ Linga	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ Kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	„	Arrive Bombay	„

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaer, will be despatched as above for the Southward, the 17th March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Tarwin, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the mail time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Canwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	26
„ Galle	24	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Canwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	„

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon, calling at Ratnaghurry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MONTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnaghurry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDARAD to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck. ROBINSON & Co.,

Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

ROBINSON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,

28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Pereshah Brothers.

Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Fogge & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depots,
270, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class ..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class ..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
[Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class ..... £66 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ..... £37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1 „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned now

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 11th March, ins ant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving Accounts showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Company's affairs.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th March, on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Barrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,32,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 73 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered for, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipa Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal inumisioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

FORM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shillings per rupee. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulruttoo, Abyssinia.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jholum*, *Indus*, *Soane*, *Gogra*, and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements.

FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOAO JOZE FERNANDES has contracted with JOZE BALTAZAR HENRIQUES and JOZE MIGUEL DE SA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late D. A. DE SA, to sell all that piece of ground or cart, called Patell Bahag, with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, and a moiety of a well, situate at Lower Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 296 and 297, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 654; and bounded on the east and north by public passages, on the west by the cart of Dhurma Zaboor Patell, and on the south by the cart of Ramjee Dhurma Patell. All persons having claim upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to Messrs. DALLAS & COMPANY, Purchasers' Solicitors, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 6th day of March 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,*" and by inserting "*by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on.*"

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE INDIAN, PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to conduct the following business:—

1. To receive the Account of the liquidation for the year ending 29th February 1868, and the Liquidators' Report.

2. To receive Mr. P. E. Bendir's resignation of the Office of Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution to fill up the vacancy, or such other Resolution as may be deemed advisable.

Copies of the Liquidators' Report may be obtained by Shareholders upon application at the Office, and Copies of the Statement of Accounts on and after the 23rd instant, or sooner if possible.

P. E. BENDIR, Liquidator,

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal of Honour to this Filter, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	... ...	...	Rs. 20
No. 2	... ...	...	„ 28
No. 3	... ...	...	„ 38

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELTIES.—THE WHEEL OF LIFE.—This apparatus produces most extraordinary and startling optical delusions, giving to simple pictures all the appearance of active life—price complete in neat box... ... ... Rs. 18 0

THE JAPANESE TOP AND APPARATUS, complete, with instructions 2 0

MOROCCO TABLE MATS of elegant designs, intended for the toilet, side, or drawing room table —a set consisting of 6, varying from 4 to 10 inches in diameter 5 0

PERRY'S PNEUMATIC INK BOTTLES. By the use of these a constant supply of clear limpid ink may at all times be insured.

OPERATIC STEREOGRAPHS. Attention is particularly invited to this entirely new and very beautiful series of semi-transparent Stereographs, each of which represents to the life a scene in one of the Operas, with all the effects of light and colour. The following are available:—

L'Africaine	12	scenes	Rs. 15
Robert le Diable	12	„	„ 15
Condrillon	12	„	„ 15
La Biche au Bois	12	„	„ 15
La Muette de Portici	12	„	„ 15
Barbe Bleue	6	„	„ 8
La Belle Helène	6	„	„ 8
La Dame Blanch	6	„	„ 8
Orphie aux Enfers	6	„	„ 8
L'Etoile du Nord	6	„	„ 8

THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE. By a simple arrangement, the effects of day and night, light and shade are produced; the instrument is fitted with a spiral stem, turned base and extra joint for raising or depressing to accommodate the position of the examiner. Price complete, in polished mahogany Cabinet... ... ... 65 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON, after a successful tour through England and America, begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has once again returned to this City, and has brought with him a first-class Troupe of renowned and talented Vocal and Instrumental Artists, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. W. BURTON, the celebrated Baritone of the principal Concerts of England and America.
Mr. R. H. ROMER, Pianist, Member of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
Mr. W. C. PARKER, Primo Violinist of the Royal Society of Musicians, London.
Mr. G. SOUTHAM, Alto and Burlesque Prima Donna, Member of the Orpheus Glee Union, London.
Mr. S. HERBERTE, Primo Tenor and Violin Secondo, from the principal Concerts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The only and original DAVE CARSON, from the Opera D'Afrique, Abyssinia.

And other talented auxiliaries.

From the above list of names it can be seen that neither time, trouble, nor expense, have been spared in collecting together the best Star Artists of England and America, each Member of the Troupe being an acknowledged Artist of considerable merit. Mr. DAVE CARSON is thus enabled to give a series of his unique Entertainments on a scale such as, he fully believes, has never before been attempted in this country.

The large assortment of New and Original Music that he has brought with him is of such a description as will enable him to give a far more varied Programme than heretofore.

Several pieces will be introduced for the first time, having been composed and arranged expressly for this Troupe.

The Programme will include during the season the latest Novelties, amongst which will be enumerated—

BURLESQUE OPERAS,
ORIGINAL QUARTETTES,
NEW JOKES,
WITTY SAYINGS,
LOCAL SKETCHES,
AND
HITS AT THE TIMES:
ALSO
ORIGINAL FUNNY ACTS,
COMIC PIECES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
KHOOB THUTTA,
FROM
BABOO DAVEE KAR SEN.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that Mr. DAVE CARSON returns to the scenes of his former triumphs, and he trusts that the name he has gained, not only in Bombay but throughout all India, will be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment he gives will be found in every way as complete as can possibly be desired.

Bus, Salaam.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET.—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PIROSHAW MERWANJEE at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.
Surat, 1st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
FRANKLIN FOX,
GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of (5) FIVE PER CENT. is payable to Creditors on this Estate, whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

22, Church Street, 4th March 1868.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that WARRANTS of ARREST will on and after the 10th day of March next be issued against all those Contributories of the abovenamed Association who shall have by that time FAILED to PAY the CALL of RUPEES THIRTY per SHARE now due and payable by them.—Dated this 29th day of February 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Official Liquidator.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores. First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ardesheer Hurbesheer, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kesowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)
Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalls, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.
The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received,

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.

and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

IRON S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	400	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	160 pershare
5,000,000	100	100	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank.. ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 pershare.
1,600,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 pershare.
7,000,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	Sequot.
2,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	18½ p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank.. ..	63 p. ct.
				National Bank of India	189
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
1,000,000	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	84 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 (hl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 persh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	85½ p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,300 per shar
260,000	2,500	2,500	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	575 per share
500,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	2,525 per share
120,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
130,000	500	500	.....	Viggas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	130 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	650 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	575 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	170 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co.	580 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	365
2,100,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.. ..	960

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do.. ..	1s. 11 13/16 to 1s. 2d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.. ..	2s. to 2s. old.
Calcutta....	At sight	999.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	991.
Do.	60 Do. do.. ..	99.
China..	60 days' sight..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ..	1835-36	} 90½
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103½
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	110½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Secfrities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. 325
Carolus	.. 290
Mexican Dollars	.. 320
German Crowns	.. 310
Five-Franc Pieces	.. 223
Bar Silver	.. 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	.. 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1868.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee .. Old	150 to 155
Akote	..
Khandeish..	145 to 150
Barsee	..
Dholleras	165 to 170
Bhownuggur	..
Broach	165 to 170
Veeravul	130 to 135
Vingoria	160 to 165
Campta	160 to 165
DharwarSawginned	175 to 180
Comrawuttee .. New	183 to 187
Akote	..
Broach	195 to 205
Dholleras	190 to 195
Bhownuggur	..
Ready Sales...	700 Candies.
For delivery	1,500 ,,
Market dull.	

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, MARCH 3.]

The transactions in Government Securites reported to-day were at the following rates: 4 per cents, in sums of Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 at Rs. 8-4 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs.7-2 and 7-4 premium; and 5½ per cents at Rs. 12-2 to 12-4 premium.

A sale of Bank of Bengal shares was made at Rs. 1,762½.

Allahabad Bank shares were bought, for a country order, at Rs. 99, exclusive of dividend.

8 shares in the Bengal Coal Co. sold at Rs. 1,220 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were again in demand: a good number were bought up at Rs. 270 each, some at Rs. 275 and 278 and about 14 obtained Rs. 280 each.

In Tea Companies' shares the following sales were reported: Central Assams at Rs. 24; 40 Pekings at Rs. 53 discount or Rs. 32 per share; Durrungs at Rs. 64 and 62½ discounts; 14 contributory shares in the Kurseong and Darjeeling at Rs. 190 discount or Rs. 10 per share; and Lebong and Minchou at Rs. 5 and 6.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8

Worgan, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, 24th N. I., on leave, from ——.
Morse, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Dewar, Lieutenant, R. H. A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Carpendale, Lieutenant, 1st Scinde Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.
M'Bryan, Cornet, 7th Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Poona.
Ffolliot, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, 32nd Foot, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Merriman, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Aden.

MARCH 9.

Wood, Captain, 9th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Seton, Lieut., 4th Rifles, on sick certificate, from Sholapore.
Playfair, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, from Bassein.
Atkinson, Major, H. M.'s 12th Regiment, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.
Turner, Lieut, H. M.'s 12th Regiment, on sick certificate, from Jubbulpore.
Griffiths, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Young, Colonel, R. A., on leave, to England.
Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Campbell, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Lodge, Lieutenant, R. H A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Dewar, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Glass, Lieutenant, R. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Worgan, Colonel, R. A., on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 9.

Haliday, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Zoulla.
Stewart, Captain, Transport Train, on duty, to Abyssinia.
Wallace, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London..	..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
,, Liverpool	..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
,, Overland Route ..	..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 9	Phlox (s)	Barker	Goa, March 7.

POSTAL NOTICES

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the last hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. H. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona he Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the N. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Busserah, Bagdad, Jutnaghery, Wingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Busserah	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Bagdad, Jutnaghery, Wingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "COLUMBIAN," (2189 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain R. CUELING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

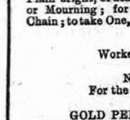
Parcels will not be received at this Office after 5 P.M. on the 12th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 14th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P and O. S. N Company's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1868.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship "CHINA," (2010 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 15th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 13th instant. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY next the 13th instant, for the supply of—

One Lac Pounds of Ghee, Kurrachee, 1st sort.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Ghee at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Ghee not being supplied within the time specified, or its being of an inferior quality.

The above quantity of Ghee should be supplied within ten days from the date of the acceptance of the Tender, and the same is subject to examination and rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th March 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS,
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Samll, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now Ready.

AN ENTIRELY NEW BOOK CATALOGUE, containing the names, sizes, bindings, and prices of upwards of 4,600 New and Standard Works, together with a list of Cheap Literature, and of all popular Periodical Publications and Newspapers of the day, with the rates of subscription to the same;

Also.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND DISTINCT CATALOGUE of the Stock in the Miscellaneous Department, comprising detailed descriptions with prices of Scientific Instruments, Drawing Materials, Stationery, framed and unframed Pictures, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Statuary, Travellers' Requisites, Music, and a large variety of useful sundries.

*** *Forwardol gratis on application.*

Rampart Row. THACKER VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT, GAMES, AND JUVENILE AMUSEMENTS.

CRICKET BATS, Clapshaw's best, spring-handled.	16 0
Ditto best polished, match pattern	8 0
Ditto plain, match pattern	6 0
CRICKET STUMPS, best quality, with brass ferules, per set	5 0
CRICKET BALLS, Feltham's treble-sewn	5 8
Ditto, new composition	3 8
LEG GUARDS, per pair	10 0
BATTING GLOVES ditto	10 0
SINGLE STICKS, with indestructible Buffalo Guards, per pair	10 0
FOILS, MASKS, AND GLOVES; a set consisting of two of each	25 0
BOXING GLOVES, Feltham's best, hair-stuffed, per set	12 0
QUOITS, best polished steel, weighing from 4½ to 5½ pounds the pair; per pair	5 8
BILLIARD BALLS, warranted: 2 inch per set Rs. 22; 2 1/16th inch	25 0
2⅛ inch per set Rs 28; 2¼ inch	32 0
POOL BALLS, per set	90 0
BILLIARD CUES, according to finish, each Rs. 6-0 to	10 0
CUE TIPS, best French, per dozen	1 0
CROQUET, this universally favourite game, complete with all requisites and book of instructions, Rs. 25 to	30 0
THE REGISTERED CROQUET STAND, with patent indicator and seat for Umpire	30 0
L'ETOILE, an excellent game, adapted to the lawn or any large apartment, affording scope for both skill and science	38 0
DANISH BOWLS, an amusing outdoor game; may be played by any even number of persons not exceeding eight	38 0
LAWN CREPLETTOR RINGSLETT; two games combined in one, requiring very little preparation, and being equally suitable for both sexes and all ages	25 0
JACK'S ALIVE: box containing Sailor, Stand and set of wooden Balls, with instructions	25 0
TOOTE LE MONDE BILLIARDS; a new and intersting game, which can be set upon a table without any trouble or preparation. It is highly amusing, and when rendered familiar by occasional practice, becomes as scientific and exciting as the game of Billiards	28 0
TABLE CROQUET; the rules for playing are the same as those observed in the outdoor game, with this exception, that the finger instead of the foot is placed upon the ball in taking "the croquet." First quality	25 0
Second quality	18 0
COCKAMAROO, or musical bagatelle, board, balls, and bell	35 0
IMPERIAL CONTEST, board, men and instructions	20 0
CHESSMEN, polished ebony, and boxwood, in Mahogany boxes—No. 1 per set Rs.5, No. 2 per set Rs. 10, No. 3 per set	14 0
Ditto genuine Staunton pattern	15 8
Ditto ditto. The Club set, weighted, in strong Mahogany box with lock	22 8
CHESSMEN AND BOARD, suitable for presentation, the former being the genuine Staunton pattern, enclosed in a handsomely worked ebonize casket, the board (20 inches square) being ornamented with the same material to correspond; complete	65 0
THE B.C.D. Board, embodying the games of chess, drafts, and backgammon, in a roll the size of a pen case	9 0
DAYAL'S UNIVERSAL CHESS DRAFTS AND BOARD, in case—No. 1, 7 inches square; No. 2, 10 inches square; No. 3, 12 inches square Rs. 1-0 to	3 0
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Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

TUESDAY the 10th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Private and Charity Schools; on payment of 4 annas per head in the case of Children from Private Schools, and free in the case of Charity Schools.

WEDNESDAY the 11th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission to Girls' Schools on the same conditions as those stated above.

N.B.—Children must be accompanied by their Masters or other responsible persons. No Children under 8 years of age can be admitted.

MONDAY from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission Rs. 2. Children half price; or by Season Ticket. *A Band will play.*

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 6-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1. Children half price; or by Season Ticket.

THURSDAY from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1; or by Season Ticket. From 3 to 6-30 P.M. FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Re. 1, Children half price.

FRIDAY, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1, from 3 to 7 P.M. *Last day for a Band.* Admission Re. 2. Children half price, or by Season Ticket.

J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

WE published a Memorial yesterday, praying the Government of Bombay, while the Jewel Cloth intended to be sent by the Guicowar to Mecca or Kerbula is within its jurisdiction, to confiscate the same, and to institute an enquiry into the nature of the treasure out of which it is made. We were unaware, until receiving the Memorial, that the imprisoned brother of the Guicowar had an "accredited agent" in Poona or anywhere else. The suggestion of the Memorialist to confiscate the canopy while it is within the jurisdiction of the British Government is sufficiently absurd to any one who comprehends the principles by which an upright and honourable Government acts. Such an act would be one, both of cowardice and of the basest treachery, to which no English gentleman would lend himself for a moment; but the mere proposal to detain the Cloth in British territory shows how ill-understood is the principle of which every English Government now-a-days is scrupulously regardful—that of preserving its honour untarnished. However injudicious the suggestion, it is indicative of the strong attachment borne by the "accredited agent" of the prisoner to his master's interests and cause. The ways and means are within the reach of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald of compelling the Guicowar to withhold his spoiling hands from the property of the prisoner without resorting to any such stultifying and stupid measure; besides the Memorialist seems to be ignorant that only a small and insignificant fraction of the canopy has been sent to Bombay.

THE Staff College at Sandhurst was established with a view to the supply of the Staff Officers of the British Army, and in time the source will doubtless prove equal to the demand. There is, however, one serious flaw in the system of education practised at that institution, which arises from a want of concord between the Indian Government and the Military authorities at home. India absorbs more than a third of our army and is avowedly to us what Algeria is to the French—the great practical military school of the Empire. Yet a graduate of the Staff College, no matter how brilliantly he may have passed his final examination and though qualified for a staff appointment in every part of Her Majesty's dominions except India, is in that portion of the Empire deemed unfitted for the Staff until he has undergone other tests imposed by the Government of that dependency. No matter what his acquirements may be, whether the office to which he is appointed involves communication with the natives or not, he must pass in the language before he can hold any position on the Indian Staff, save those of Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army, Deputy Quarter Master General of Artillery, and Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Musketry. Now it is notorious that the holders of many appointments, such for instance as Deputy Judge Advocate General and of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, are seldom if ever required to make a practical use of their linguistic attainments. If, however, it is nevertheless deemed expedient that no officer should hold an Indian Staff appointment unless he can read the two filthy and puerile works which are text books for the higher standard, turn into Hindustani and Hindee, half a page of the Arabian Nights or some other equally badly written books, and read and translate letters such as he is never likely to receive, we maintain that the system of the Staff College should be changed. As matters now stand Hindustani is quite a voluntary subject and Hindee altogether omitted from the instruction given even to those who are supposed to study the language which is to qualify them for an appointment in India. Again, as those who have passed most creditably in military law at Sandurst, find on arrival in India that before they can obtain admission to the Judge Advocate General's department they have all their work to do over again. Not only must they pass an examination identical with that to which they have been subjected at Sandhurst, but they must also be acquainted with the Indian Penal Code, the Native Articles of War, the Presidency military regulations and several local Acts. Now these requirements are indeed very necessary, but if some of these subjects cannot be included in, at all events a voluntary course at the Staff College, or in a special course for those about to proceed to India, we think that at least an officer might receive credit for the examination he has already undergone. With every reform, however, it is evident that for many years to come the supply from the Staff College will not be able to supply the demands of the Staff of the Army of India even in time of peace. We doubt, indeed, whether after any lapse of time there will be sufficient graduates of the Staff College to fill the ordinary number of Indian Staff appointments. In time of war they would certainly be insufficient. The Commander-in-Chief has therefore no choice but to fill the large majority of appointments in his gift with officers who have received no regular military educational training, and are as mere boys as when they left Sandhurst, Woolwich or Addiscombe perhaps fifteen years previously. Under these circumstances he does the best he can by selecting old Adjutants for Brigade Majors and Adjutant Generals, and by making these officers appointed to the Quarter Master General's Department send in a military sketch as a test of their fitness for the post. But old Adjutants, however, much they may be adepts at their regimental work, helped as they probably are by good orderly room clerks, and smart sergeant majors, need not necessarily be well acquainted with military administration, and law, or the handling of the mixed bodies of troops on the field of battle. Again, as to the test for the Quarter Master General's Department, it is to be feared that it is a very unsatisfactory proof of fitness. Almost any one can execute a mechanical sketch of a picked piece of ground with which he is probably familiar sufficiently well to satisfy the not over-exacting engineer officer who grants the certificate. But allowing that the work is not copied from a map, and that no assistance is afforded by friends, still no very great proof is thereby given of practical readiness and accuracy as a draughtsman. Further, a Quarter Master General is generally too much occupied with other duties to find much leisure for military sketching, and we think it quite a matter for consideration whether military sketches should not, as a rule, be executed by special topographical officers. As a matter of fact, a Quarter Master General seldom touches a pencil, and military topography is one of the least of his duties. The marching, quartering, camping supply, embarkation, disembarkation of troops, and in connection with the Medical Staff, the various sanitary arrangements are among his chief and most important duties,—an ignorance of which would be but poorly compensated for by skill with the prismatic compass. It is evident, therefore, that the Staff of the Indian Army is in a great measure composed of officers who enter on their duties in a most dangerous state of ignorance. This reproach should not be allowed to last, especially as the remedy is very easy. At Roorkee a college for instruction in Civil Engineering has been established, because it was found that unlike poets the civil engineer is made, not born. Why not develop the idea, and in each Presidency establish at least one Military college, where, according to his views, candidates for the Staff might be theoretically instructed in the duties of the particular department he wished to enter—either the Quarter Master General's; the Adjutant General's, or the Judge Advocate General's Department, a professor of surveying and road making, a professor of military administration and military history, and a professor of military law, together with a Commandant would be quite sufficient Staff. It might also prove advisable to attach a Munshi or two to each college, for officers up-country find at present great difficulty in obtaining proper instruction in the native languages. These Munshis might be paid out of the sums now granted to officers who pass in the native language. Such establishments would cost but little; even, however, if they did, they would be good investments, and far cheaper than the mistakes which a half educated Staff is always liable to commit.

THE *Friend of India*:—Seldom has a Governor General been called on to make, or recommend, so many appointments to the highest offices, as during the past week. Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., C. S. I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, has been appointed Resident of Hydrabad in succession to Sir R. Temple. The appointment was declined successively by Colonel Lake and Sir A. Phayre, now in England. Both these officers are admirably fitted for the office, and it is to be regretted that one of them did not accept the most important political post in India. It cannot be said that the selection of Mr. Roberts is altogether satisfactory. An official of the highest personal character, he has not been hardly dealt with, as the letters which follow his name prove, while he has been allowed to change from the High Court to the Financial Commissioner's seat, on the plea that he must spend the hot season in the hills. Colonel Meade would have been a better selection, or Mr. Bowring, if the blue ribbon of the Political Department must go to a civilian. But the duty of selection was rendered unusually difficult by the refusal of Colonel Lake and Sir A. Phayre, and the letter of Mr. Roberts on English and Asiatic rule, leads us to hope that his judgment will be as sound, his influence as vigorous, and his action as prompt, as the principles expressed in that letter are unexceptionable. Mr. R. Egerton, who has acted as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will succeed Mr. Roberts in the Punjab. Why not Mr. Forsyth?

THE same:—Sir William Muir will be sworn in by the Viceroy, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on Monday. On Saturday the Hon'ble E. Drummond will leave Allahabad for England, via Bombay, after exactly a five years' tenure of office. The Provinces will thus be for two days legally under the rule of the Governor General. Mr. John Strachey will succeed Sir W. Muir in Council. Until Mr. Massey's departure in April the Foreign Office will not be vacant. Mr. Davies will doubtless act as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and, should he be appointed to the Foreign Office, Sir George Cowper, Bart., and C. B., at present Judicial Commissioner, would have claims to the Chief Commissionership of Oudh. In all these appointments, it will be observed, there is a total absence of purely Bengal civilians. This is unfortunate for the public service, but it is, we fear, inevitable. Owing less to their personal failure than to the system of which they have been made the victims, but against which, we are bound to say, they have never protested, the small clique of able men who a brief five years ago almost monopolised imperial appointments, are now shut out of them. Even the Home office knows them not, and soon they will lose their hold on the Financial Secretariat. Their share in the blunders of the Mutiny

THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.

An investigation with reference to the alleged nuisance occasioned by a number of indigo dyers whose premises are in the neighbourhood of Dadur, and who have been served with a notice from the Municipal Commissioner requiring them to remove to some other place, was begun at the Mazagon Police Court on the 28th ultimo, before Mr. R. H. Showell, the second Magistrate of Police. The particular case gone into was that of one Moosa Sulaman, which it was agreed should rule two other cases; and the complaint was brought under the following section—the 203rd—of the Municipal Act:—

"If it be shown, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that any place registered or licensed under the preceding sections of this Act, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, he may give notice in writing to the occupier to discontinue within one month the use of such place, and whoever, after the expiration of that time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees for every day during which it shall be so used."

Mr. C. E. S. Leathes appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Dr. Dallas for the defendant.

The following evidence was adduced on behalf of the complainant:—

Mr. William Simpson, Inspector Health Department, Municipality—I served the original of this notice on Noor Mahomed bin Moosa Sulaman, the son of defendant in this case. I served it on the 30th September 1867 at Moosa Sulaman's dyeing house on the Dadur Road. That notice has not been complied with up to this morning. There was the same smell this morning as that dyeing house as there always is about dyeing houses. In my opinion it is a nuisance. The dyers spread the dyed cloths out to dry on the field, all about, near the Dadur Road, and as one passes along the road the smell he feels is the smell of the dye, but not so strong as that of the dye in the tubs.

By Dr. Dallas—I call it a nuisance, because it is very offensive and there is nothing pleasant about it. I have been often there—almost daily—since the service of the notice. It is my district.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett—I am Health Officer of Bombay. I know the dyeing place of Moosa Sulaman. I have been to that place since the 1st November. I was there yesterday. Dyeing was being carried on then. The dyeing was in indigo. I saw the dye vats there full of indigo dye. I did not see Moosa Sulaman there last night. A very offensive smell arises from the dyeing. The smell in my opinion is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and, from the collection of dyeing houses there, strong enough to reach the public road. I think the smell is prejudicial to health. There is no drainage whatever in that locality to carry off the refuse matter. No portion of the dyeing houses is paved. The refuse dye is thrown out. I have seen heaps of the refuse matter thrown out on the adjacent ground. The dyers are in the habit of spreading out the cloths to dry within about a hundred yards from the public road, and an offensive smell arises from them. Complaints have been made to me.

By Dr. Dallas—I have been sanitary officer of Bombay since 1863. I have had sanitary charge of regiments and cantonments since I came to India—of more than one cantonment. I know the vats of the defendant, by inquiring on the spot from the persons working at the vats. There is a dwelling-house within 514 yards from defendant's vats, and the Government school is 376 yards off. I mean to say that the smell from the dyeing house is likely to be prejudicial to health. I have seen persons made sick by it—that is, by the smell from indigo, not from this particular dyeing house. What is offensive to the smell is not necessarily prejudicial to persons in good health. This man's dyeing house was included in those complained of to me. Mr. Abraham made the complaint. I believe that medical authorities in Bombay—Dr. Sylvester and Dr. Steadman for instance—have given opinions that the smell from the dyeing house is not injurious to public health.

Re-examined by Mr. Leathes,—In my opinion the smell of indigo dyeing is a smell that is likely to occasion annoyance, inconvenience, and harm or damage to the public. I have smelt such a smell proceeding from the indigo dyeing at Moosa Sulaman's place.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner.—I know the dyeing place of Moosa Sulaman. I have inspected it on two or three occasions of late and found that smells certainly arise from it. I have inspected it during the last six weeks on two occasions; and I have passed within a few feet of it, perhaps thirty times within the last three or four months. Smells arise from it on all occasions—the usual foul odour arising from such dyeing establishments. It is most certainly a nuisance to the neighbourhood and to the general public. It occasions annoyance and inconvenience to the general public, because the high road from the Dadur station to Bombay passes within eighty yards from the vats, and the cloths spread out by the dyers are within a few feet from the public road, and because also the stations of the G. I. P. R. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to which a large number of trains pass, are within a few hundred yards of this same place; and, as regards the neighbourhood, because there are residents in it, up to the compound walls of whose residences the cloths from those dyeing houses have been spread.

By Dr. Dallas—I am aware that very probably these people had permission from my predecessors to establish the dyeing houses. There has been a considerable change in that locality since then,—residences, local trains, &c. having sprung up during the last two years. In speaking of the general public I refer to my own experience. I have been made sick by the smells. Mr. Abraham and his wife, who live about 400 yards from the vats, have complained to me.

By Mr. Leathes—Accustomed as I am to drive across that road four or five times a week I always suffer from the nuisance caused by the smell.

By the Court—I satisfied myself before I issued the notice that the dyeing house was a nuisance to the neighbourhood and injurious to health, and it has not in the least altered in character since.

Mr. Charles Abraham—I am an employé of the G. I. P. R. Co. at present. Until a fortnight ago I lived in the neighbourhood of Dadur. I think I know the locality of this dyeing place of Moosa Sulaman. My house was about twenty yards on the Bombay side of the Dadur railway station, and Moosa Sulaman's dyeing house is 400 or 500 yards on the Bombay side of my house. The dyed cloths which were spread out to dry extended to the best of my belief towards my south wall. I know the smell arising from the dyeing houses. It has frequently occasioned me great annoyance even when in my house. It occasioned me annoyance also when on the public road. I have noticed these smells from November up to three weeks ago.

By Dr. Dallas—I was living in the neighbourhood from about 25th October to 15th February. I was not employed within fifteen days of the latter date and was constantly at that place. The kind of annoyance was the smell by day and constant stamping by night. I never lived in the neighbourhood of dye vats before. I cannot say if there are many other people in the neighbourhood. My brother was residing there upwards of eighteen months.

Mr. Sydney Smart—I am an assistant to the P. and O. Co. I lived at Dadur two years. I left it on 31st January last. I lived in the same house that Mr. Abraham lived in. I know the smell arising from the dyeing place. On several occasions it has been bad. We have been obliged several times to leave the table at dinner time and go into our rooms. It depends upon the direction of the wind, and it is worse on the Mahim side. I know the place of Moosa Sulaman. In passing it it was the same sort of smell and annoyance. Cloths were spread out towards our bungalow. On one occasion they came up close to the wall of the bungalow and we ordered them to be taken away, thinking it was not good for our health.

By Dr. Dallas—We did not experience it so much during the monsoon. I am not certain whether the dyeing was carried on in the rains. I cannot say positively that I experienced annoyance from the dyeing house on the south.

Mr. John Joseph Tandy, photographer—I formerly lived at Dadur. I lived there in November last. I know the smell arising from dyeing, and have a vivid recollection of it as I found it during the time I lived there. I have experienced inconvenience and annoyance from it, particularly at six or seven at night. It has frequently put me against my dinner. I know the road running in front of those dyeing houses, and I have experienced the smell and annoyance in passing along the road. The cloths spread out by some dyers have been spread right up to our walls, and as we were entirely surrounded by the dyers it did not much matter where we lived.

By Dr. Dallas—I lived in the house between the B. B. and C. I. R. and G. I. P. R. lines, the house abutting on the B. B. line. I cannot say whether the annoyance to me was from the defendant's dyeing houses or not.

By Mr. Leathes—As the wind came from the south I suppose it may have been from these.

By the Court—I cannot say that the annoyance I experienced was from anything else but the presence of the dyeing establishment there.

Mr. Charles Wallis, assistant P. and O. Company—I lived at Dadur with Mr. Abraham. I left on the 1st of February. I lived eight months there and found the smell of indigo very offensive and inconvenient, more or less, all the time I was there. I know the dyeing houses there, but cannot say from which the smells came.

By Dr. Dallas—The smells came from the rear of our houses.

On Friday the 6th March the hearing of the case was resumed.

Dr. F. G. Joynt, Surgeon, European General Hospital.—On the morning of the 4th inst. I accompanied the Health Officer to the premises of a dyer named Moosa Sulaman, near Parell. I don't know the name of the precise locality, but the place is nearly opposite the Catholic Convent. The vats were full of indigo dyeing material at the time of my visit, and the Health Officer ordered that it should be stirred. The consequence of the inhalation into my lungs was that an attack of bronchitis, from which I had been suffering, was worse all that day and the following night, and indeed for a week afterwards. It was a sickening smell and resembled something between the odour of bad fish and that of decomposing urine. In my opinion the inhalation must unquestionably be injurious to health:—to any one coming within its sphere it would be a nuisance and hurtful. The place I refer to is within a few yards from the road, and when the vats are stirred up and the wind comes from that direction the smell would be injurious to persons passing along the road. I refer to the road leading from Parell towards Dadur. I also saw, at this place, cloths dyed with indigo spread out in the fields within a few yards of the public road, and I think the smell arising from those cloths would also be injurious to health and would be a nuisance to persons either living in the neighbourhood or frequenting that road. I may mention that in the process of dyeing there is a rapid absorption of oxygen, which is essential to the perfection of the process. This absorption, while it would tend in some degree to abate the nuisance caused by the recently spread out cloths, would still on the other hand be injurious as being equivalent to the effect of overcrowding in a dense population. There was no possible means of drainage but such as would add very much to the nuisance. There were one or two hollows in which the surface water and refuse from the vats would stagnate. These hollows were close to the houses of the dyers. I cannot say that I identified the dye refuse in them, but there was no other place into which it could go, there being no other surface drainage whatever. To any one residing sufficiently near, these dyeing places would be likely to occasion annoyance, inconvenience, and harm; and they would have the same effect on any one passing along the road when the vats are stirred or when the cloths are being removed from them and spread out.

By Dr. Dallas—I only know that the place belongs to Moosa Sulaman from the Health Officer having pointed it out to me as such. At one time when a vat was stirred I was standing close by, but I learned by experience not to go so close to the others. Afterwards I stood three or four paces from them. The vats were stirred with a long pole. I should say they were well and efficiently stirred. Seriously, and with a proper regard for my oath, and to the best of my professional knowledge, I repeat that I consider these dyeing places would be detrimental to the health of persons living in that neighbourhood, or passing along the road, provided the vats are being stirred or the cloths have been recently spread out, and the wind is blowing in the direction of those persons. The prevailing wind during the dry season I believe is from the east. I think that a person living 835 yards to the north-west of these vats, if he were at all sickly, would find the dyeing injurious to his health, that is, if the wind were blowing from the direction of the dyeing premises.

Dr. W. E. Eccles—I am Surgeon to the G. I. P. Railway Company and Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, where I deliver lectures on public health and on the best means of preserving it. I know the dyeing establishment of Moosa Sulaman and inspected it on the 4th inst. The vats were full at the time, and the fluid was in a state of fermentation from the decomposing dates. Gases were being given off in large quantities, and when the vats were stirred—which was done in my presence—they gave out an offensive sickening smell, which would be a nuisance to those living in the neighbourhood. There were cloths spread out to dry when I was there, but not in such large quantities as at times when I was there before. They were spread near the railway. There were also heaps of cloths, lying near the road, ready to be spread out. If those cloths were laid out in any large quantity the smell from them would be a great nuisance. I think that the smell from those dyeing establishments must occasion a great inconvenience to persons residing in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that if they experienced it continuously it would cause a great deal of harm to health. In the process of dyeing, large quantities of gases are given off and the oxygen of the air is absorbed, and by both of these causes the air is deteriorated. I think the present death-rate amongst dyers in Bombay, judging from statistics I have seen, is about 300 per cent. greater than that of the generality of the population. I saw no drainage at the dyeing place, but I saw a swampy ground where I supposed all the offensive matter from the vats was thrown.

By Dr. Dallas—Passers by along the road would be injuriously affected by the smell to the extent to which they inhaled it. It would produce nausea. I did not suffer from nausea. I turned away quickly. I was not close to the vats all the time I was there.

By Mr. Leathes—I consider the smell I have spoken of to be a poison.

By the Court—I attended Mr. Abraham at Dadur, who was suffering from dysentery, but I cannot say whether his illness was attributable in any degree to the nuisance arising from the dyeing. I do not know from my own knowledge of any person who has suffered in health from that cause.

Mr. Leathes said this finished the case for the complainant.

Dr. Hewlett, recalled at the request of Dr. Dallas, stated—Complaints of these particular dyeing establishments and others have been made to me. The complaint was general with regard to the collection of dyeing establishments at this particular locality—as well as of the Dadur ones. Moosa Sulaman's place was not named, but the place where it stands was named. When these complaints were made to me I was in Mr. Abraham's bungalow—in his bed-room. Mr. Abraham did write to me about the general nuisance caused by the dyeing in the vicinity of his house. It was in consequence of his complaints that the notices were served. The letter I received (produced) was from the brother of the gentleman who was examined as a witness; he has been prevented by the effects of an accident from attending here himself.

Dr. Dallas then proceeded to address His Worship on behalf of the defendant. This, he said, was a very important case. His Worship was probably aware that these men or some other dyers had presented a petition to the Bench of Justices asking them to interfere to protect them against what they considered the oppression of Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett; and the decision of the Justices had been that these people could not be removed without the sanction of the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the case lay. The matter, therefore, had really been referred to His Worship by the Bench of Justices, and he would hardly ask the Court to give the case the fairest and fullest consideration. It was perhaps natural that a gentleman like His Worship, who had had so long and so honourable a career in the service of Government, should have a kind of prejudice in favour of the acts of officers in authority, and he would therefore ask him to deal with this matter solely as with a question of evidence, bearing in mind that when these men received the permission of Mr. Crawford they did so in the exercise of what they believed to be a legitimate right to carry on their trade in the place which had been pointed out to them by previous Commissioners. He made this remark because, he confessed, he had thought it hard that His Worship should have refused the other day to postpone the case, when he was asked for a postponement on the ground that he (Dr. Dallas) had not been sufficiently instructed. He had never known of a similar application being refused.—In proceeding to discuss the merits of the case, Dr. Dallas said the first point to which he would draw His Worship's attention was the fact that these men were now in possession of a place which had been pointed out to them by former Municipal Commissioners, and that they had invested a considerable amount of capital in establishing themselves there. In regard to this point the case for the complainant had totally failed, for the Commissioner was bound to satisfy the Court that such a change had taken place as would justify the setting aside of the acts of his predecessors. No one had attempted to say that the locality was worse situated than it had been up to December 1865, till which time the dyers had paid a license to carry on their trade at the place in question; and there was not a tittle of evidence to show that there had been such a change in the locality—either in regard to the number of buildings or the number of inhabitants—as would make that injurious now, which had been declared by the Commissioners in 1864 and 1865 not to be injurious. Mr. Crawford had ventured so say that there had been a great increase in the number of trains in that neighbourhood, but of course that would be an absurd reason for removing the dyers from their present place. Now, another point to which he would advert was, that His Worship would decide this case, like every other case, upon facts—not upon the opinion of Dr. Hewlett or of any other doctor. Had any one been brought before the Court who said he had suffered one iota from this so-called "nuisance"? Not one. And it was evidence of that kind which the complainant must bring before the Court in this as in every other case. Without that, all the evidence in the world was not worth a rush, when it was placed in the scale against the rights of people who had invested their capital upon the faith of the acts of public officers. As strong opinions would be given on behalf of the defendants, as those which had been adduced on the other side. With regard to the section of the Act under which this prosecution had been instituted, it certainly had a very wide signification, but like everything else it must be applied reasonably, and the Court could not do away with men's rights because of the educated lungs of Dr. Hewlett, who had probably a keener perception of a nuisance than other people. Was not Bombay full of smells? And the "nuisance" referred to in the section must be a nuisance which was injurious to the public;—not to Dr. Hewlett, not to Arthur Crawford, not to the gentleman who was affected with bronchitis,—but to the public. He thought it was absurd to ask any reasonable man to decide upon such evidence as had been given for the complainant. If none of the witnesses who had stood by the vats while they were being stirred could say that he had been injuriously affected or that he had suffered nausea,—then he maintained that there was no case. All that even Dr. Hewlett himself had ventured to say was that it was "likely" to be prejudicial to health,—and this although, in giving his evidence, he had struggled between a wish to tell the truth and a desire to secure a conviction, and had been obliged to avail himself of the assistance of a Walker's Dictionary in choosing the words that would suit him. With regard to the non-professional witnesses he would simply say that "one swallow does not make a summer," and that the fact of the people who had lived in Mr. Abraham's bungalow having found the dyeing establishments offensive would not justify the Magistrate in shutting those places up. No complaint had come either from the school or from the Catholic Convent, which were both in the same neighbourhood; and could there be the slightest doubt that if there had been anything obnoxious or injurious, the managers of those institutions would have complained of it? As to those who had lived in Mr. Abraham's house they had now removed from that place, so that as the matter now stood there was not a single person in the neighbourhood who could be annoyed by the dyeing. Besides, Mr. Abraham's bungalow stood 535 yards to the north of the dyeing establishments at present engaging the attention of the Court, and it was impossible, taking into consideration the direction in which the prevailing wind blew, that the occupants of it could be affected in the way described. One of those witnesses had ventured to say that he was annoyed by it in the monsoon, but His Worship must know that no dyeing went on in the monsoon at all, and this example showed the worth of the evidence. Again, one witness had said that the annoyance was from the south, and another that it was from the west! The other house, again, that had been referred to was 835 yards to the north-west of the dyeing premises. It was necessary (added Dr. Dallas) that the "nuisance" should be a subject of complaint by the "neighbourhood,"—not by three persons from the same house who contradicted each other, and who could not with any degree of common sense be said to constitute a "neighbourhood":—and on the grounds he had stated he submitted that as a matter of evidence the case for the complainant had altogether failed.

His Worship wished to say, in reference to a remark of Dr. Dallas, that it was true he was a Government servant,—and as far as his connection with Government was concerned, he dared say he had been a faithful servant,—but he had no doubt that while he was in his present position Government expected him to do what he considered right according to his conscience, his oath, and the laws that were laid down for his guidance, and beyond this he would not allow himself to be influenced in his decisions by the acts of any official whatever. He had never done so yet, and never would.

Dr. Dallas did not at all mean that His Worship would allow himself to be influenced in any way of which he was conscious, though he might mention that there had been some talk of influence in connection with this case. He held in his hand a certificate signed (along with Dr. Bhau Daji) by two medical gentlemen, one of whom at all events—Dr. Mackenzie—was still in Bombay; and from some cause or another, whether from the fact of their being Government servants, officers of the army, or for some other reason, they had not had the moral courage to come forward and give evidence in the investigation of this case.

Witnesses for the defence were then called.

Moosa Sulaman—I have a dyeing place near Dadur. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Forjett, and Mr. Sims told me to erect it where it is. After they pointed out the place to me I bought land there. I paid Rs. 13,000 for the ground and built two chawls which cost me Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. I have a license authorising me to carry on my business there up to December 1865.

By Mr. Leathes—I purchased the ground from a dyer named Tyeb Oomar. That may be 3½ or 4 years ago. It contains between 5,000 and 6,000 square yards; it was bought at the rate of Rs. 2½ per yard. I use the whole of that ground for the dyeing. I know Kessowjee Naik; his ground is by the side of mine. I formerly paid him Rs. 1,000 and now Rs. 1,500 per annum, for the ground upon which I dry the cloths. My own ground is not sufficient for the purpose, and therefore other ground is rented.

By Dr. Dallas—We are still within the ground pointed out by Mr. Forjett.

Dr. H. J. Sylvester—I am physician in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. I went out to the place where one Moosa carries on dyeing work. I was accompanied by Dr. Steadman and Dr. Bhau Dajee. I certainly do not consider the process of dying carried on there injurious to health. I do not consider, either, that the laying out of the cloths to dry would be injurious. It would certainly not be injurious to people living in a house lying at a distance of 535 yards from the place, and particularly when the house is situated to the northward by I refer to Mr. Abraham's house. I would make the same remark of the house 835 yards distant. The people living in it could not possibly be injured in health by the smell. I have no doubt whatever as to the opinion that I have formed. Persons passing along the road could not possibly be injuriously affected. I daresay if the people residing in the two houses I have mentioned had any idiosyncrasy of smell they might be slightly annoyed by the smell of the dye. But I certainly think that any ordinary person residing there would not be affected by it, more especially as he would become habituated to it.

By Mr. Leathes—The smell that annoys the neighbourhood is from the drying of the cloths. I have been near the vats, and the smell was not at all disagreeable. I have visited this particular place only once. It was in the afternoon. There was a great quantity of cloths spread out at that time—I cannot state positively the distance from the public road, but I think it would be within a hundred yards. Neither was the smell disagreeable to me nor to any of the persons who at any time accompanied me, and I could not understand the reason of the complaints which had been made. I did not see any particular means of drainage. The refuse must be very small and I suppose dries up. Only about a couple of seers of dates in the fortnight are used in the dyeing process. I saw a stagnant pool or tank, which was full of water, but I did not understand that it had any connection with the dying establishment. I thought it the most wholesome thing about the whole. The depth of the vats is about five feet. I did not see any of the vats stirred up at Moosa's place, but I saw it at some of the others.

By Dr. Dallas—With regard to what I said about the drying of cloths, I meant that if there was any annoyance to the neighbourhood it must arise from that cause.

Dr. William Niven—I am the superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. I visited the dyeing places near the Dadur Road belonging to Moosa Sulaman, Abba Jacob, and others, on the 21st of last December. I am of opinion that, situated as the works which I visited are at present, they are not injurious to public health. I do not think a person living in a house at a distance of 535 yards to the north would suffer at all—and he would be still less likely to suffer at a distance of 835 yards. There were no cloths spread out at the time that I was there, and the place for drying them was not pointed out to me. It would depend upon the distance from the place whether the drying was hurtful or not. It would not be injurious, but it might at times be offensive, to those passing by. The smell might be offensive to one person living in the houses referred to, and not to another. It is a matter of taste and I would not like to give an opinion upon it.

By Mr. Leathes—I visited the dyeing works only on one occasion. I have no particular knowledge of indigo dyeing. In a dense population the process would be injurious to health.

Dr. Thomas. Diver—I am a Doctor in Medicine, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company of London. At the request of Moosa Sulaman I visited his dyeing establishment near Dadur. It was about a month ago. I think that to persons living in houses close to the vats and drying ground they would be offensive and thereby indirectly detrimental to health. At the bungalows respectively 535 yards and 835 yards distant from the pits I don't think the smell would be detrimental to the occupants, particularly considering the direction in which the houses lie. If the cloths were spread right up to the wall of the compound of Mr. Abraham's bungalow I should think it would be offensive; if the limit of the drying ground was at a distance of 200 yards it would not be offensive and therefore not detrimental to health. I do not think that a person simply passing by would be injuriously affected in health, but it would be offensive to him. It was offensive to me. To some persons the smell may be more offensive than to others.

By Mr. Leathes—I was present when several of the vats were stirred. I stirred one myself. They gave out a disagreeable smell. I attended Mr. and Mrs. Abraham at the bungalow near the dyeing works;—not the same Mr. Abraham who was examined here as a witness, but at the same bungalow. I think the cloths spread out on the ground were at a considerable distance from the compound of his bungalow.

Dr. Bhau Daji, of the Grant Medical College—I went on Tuesday last with Dr. Sylvester to the dyeing establishment of Moosa Sulaman, and I also went on a previous occasion, about the end of October. I do not think the dyeing process injurious to public health. [Questioned as to the bungalows, already mentioned.] I do not consider that it would be at all injurious to the occupants of those bungalows or even offensive to them. I include the drying of the cloths in the dyeing process. I think it would be injurious, either, to persons passing along the road, but there would be a certain amount of smell observable. The cloths that were drying when I was there were at a good distance from the road, about fifty yards or more.

By Mr. Leathes—I know that many of the lower classes pass this place without observing the smell. I did not feel ill after the vats were stirred. There was not a very strong smell, but of course if one puts his nose in the vat it would be disagreeable. The smell would be an annoyance to a certain extent to any one near enough to perceive it, but it is not worse than the smells one commonly meets with in Bombay.

Dr. Dallas offered to put in a certificate signed by Dr. Bhau Daji and two other medical men, but Mr. Leathes objected as it would amount to putting in the evidence of two persons not present.

The document was not received in evidence.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, of Messrs. Nicol & Co.—On 4th January, I went out to see the premises of Moosa Sulaman. Cloths were not being dried at that time. I did not find anything offensive till I got to about five or six yards from the pond where the dyers work. While on the road I found nothing offensive. If cloths were spread out to dry at a distance of fifty yards I might find it slightly offensive but not so bad as the common drains of the town.

By Mr. Leathes—The part which I went to see was on Kessowjee Naik's land. I only know that it is his land because he told me so,—not of my own knowledge.

Mr. Leathes—And Kessowjee Naik, I believe, is the broker of your firm?

Mr. Maxwell—He is nothing of the kind.

Mr. Leathes—Well, he is connected with it?

Mr. Maxwell—He is not connected with it at all.

This concluded the case for the defence. Mr. Leathes will reply for the complainant on Thursday first.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE MR. E. I. HOWARD.

A case with regard to the affairs of the late Mr. E. I. Howard, barrister, came before Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court here on Thursday afternoon. The suit was at the instance of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan against Messrs. Paul Edward Bendir and Alexander Thomson, merchants, Bombay, as trustees for the late Mr. Howard, and prayed that the plaintiffs might be declared to be creditors on the estate of Edward Irvine Howard for the sum of Rs. 60,000 with interest, that the defendants might be directed to allow plaintiffs to execute the trust deed, and that plaintiffs might be declared entitled to the benefit thereof. The following were the facts of the case:—By an indenture dated 28th August 1865 made between E. I. Howard of the first part, Charles Iggulden and Campbell MacKintosh Keir of the second part, and the several creditors of Mr. Howard who should execute that deed of the third part, be assigned all his estate upon trust for the benefit of his creditors, and provided that those who should not execute the deed within three months or other period fixed by the trustees should not be allowed to execute the same. The plaintiffs did not execute that deed, and on the 29th June 1866 the Bank of Bombay filed a suit against Mr. Howard for the recovery of monies due them, whereupon, and before the suit came on for hearing, Mr. Howard settled with the Bank of Bombay by executing another trust deed dated the 13th March 1867 in substitution of the previous one. The plaintiffs declined to execute either of these deeds though called upon several times to do so, both by Mr. Howard as well as by trustees. The plaintiffs admitted having declined to sign the deed, and also referred to certain negotiations that were going on between Mr. Howard and the plaintiffs—which are sufficiently explained by the correspondence referred to by His Lordship in giving judgment—but they stated, that though they had declined to execute the trust deed, still they had done nothing incompetent with the deed therein contained. To this the defendants said they were not in possession of the particulars of the negotiations referred to, but they believed they were carried out by the plaintiffs in order to obtain some advantage over the other creditors, such as a payment of money down to induce them to sign the deed, and that the plaintiffs had several times since the execution of the second deed demanded payment of monies due to them by Mr. Howard, which was of course inconsistent with the release granted to Mr. Howard by the assenting creditors. On the 7th September 1867, after the decease of Mr. Howard, which happened on the 29th August 1867, plaintiffs wrote a letter to the trustees stating that they were now willing to sign the deed: the request was refused, and plaintiffs were then asked to file a suit to decide the matter in Court:—and hence the present suit.

Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. He showed first the terms of the covenant entered into in March 1867, which are briefly explained as follows in a letter written to Mr. Dunlop, agent for the plaintiffs, by Mr. Bendir:—

With the exception of yourself there are twelve creditors in this estate who have all assented to the first deed, sent for your inspection yesterday. These claims amount to Rs. 5,73,733-14, in respect of which a dividend of 7¼ per cent. has already been declared, and in nearly all cases paid. A small sum remains in the hands of the trustees. The undivided assets of the estate are Rs. 10,000 due in Bombay which it is expected will be paid very shortly an estate in England, valued by Mr. Howard at Rs. 3,40,000, for the sale of which instructions have been sent home. A sum of about Rs. 50,000 in the Court of Chancery which came to Mr. Howard by inheritance, and which, from the advices received, will be paid shortly. Mr. Howard under the terms of his deeds is moreover bound to pay monthly instalments during the years 1867-1870 of Rs. 25,000 annually to his liquidators, and has lodged policies on his life for Rs. 75,000 as security for payment. In default of payment, Mr. Howard and his creditors are united to their original rights as regards the balance due to them, and his performance of the terms and conditions of the deed entitle him to discharge.

This deed, he submitted, was intended to be for the benefit, without preference, of all the creditors of Mr. Howard, and as singularly enough, there was no time mentioned, he held the creditors could be put in the list attached to the covenant and execute the deed at any time. He then read the correspondence with Mr. Howard and his trustees as to signing the deed, showing that Mr. Dunlop had written on 9th May acknowledging receipt of the deeds on the former day, and adding—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, a copy of which shall be forwarded to my liquidators in London. I cannot, however, hold out any hope that they will authorize me to sign Mr. Howard's trust deed.

This latter remark had turned out correct, as the liquidators replied in July refusing to allow the signature. Meantime, negotiations had been going on with Mr. Howard as to some arrangement, and a letter from that gentleman had already been sent to London when the accident occurred which caused Mr. Howard's death: and submitted that the plaintiffs had done nothing inconsistent with the covenant in the deed, that they would not institute proceedings against Mr. Howard, and that therefore the deed had been intended for all the creditors, as no limit of time was made; and as there had been no distribution of funds, the plaintiffs were entitled to rank on their desire at the death of the debtor.

His Lordship—Then, is it a point of fact that you refused to sign?

Mr. Green—Yes; we refused to sign.

His Lordship—Then it comes to this—that you did not sign in the first instance? You refused to sign. You afterwards entered into negotiations which had not terminated at the death of Mr. Howard, and then after his death you wrote to say you would sign if the trustees liked. That seems in short the state of the facts.

Mr. Green—Yes, my Lord. And according to my learned friend, the simple contention seem to be whether the trustees are to have the discretion which of the creditors shall sign the schedule to the covenant.

As the facts of the case were admitted, and the only question was to the legal rights of the plaintiffs to come in under the deed after Mr. Howard's death, the only witness examined was—

Mr. W. G. Dunlop, agent for the liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, who deposed—I was manager of that Bank before it went into liquidation, on about the 29th November 1866. I have been agent for the liquidators since that time. After the Bank went into liquidation, the attorney gave me power to sign deeds, but the liquidators gave me special instructions not to sign deeds without special reference to them. I had no connection with the Bank till six weeks before it went into liquidation, having come out specially to remove the manager who was in charge. After I came, I asked Mr. Howard for payment of a loan on the Bank both by letter and by word, but never succeeded in getting any money from him. He did not dispute the claim, he simply said he had no money. My instructions from home were to press him. In May 1867 the first deed was presented to me by Mr. Bendir—I believe at Mr. Howard's request—and I was asked then to sign it, and said I would refer the matter home. Before that Mr. Howard made mention of the deed in a conversation, but that was the first time I was formally asked to sign it. I then sent the proposal home with my own remarks, which were, that Mr. Robinson did not recommend the Bank to sign the deed, and in the next place I pointed out to the liquidators that if we became parties to the terms of the deed, we would retard the liquidation in Bombay for a long period. I was rather strong in my remarks, as Mr. Howard told me in a conversation that he was making Rs. 79,000 per month in fees (a laugth). I sent Mr. Bendir's letter home by the second mail in May, and Mr. Howard's of 8th July by the first in July, but I do not think I sent home his of the 21st June. After that I wrote Mr. Howard one letter, trying to get some money from him but with no success—the only answer I got from the liquidators previous to Mr. Howard's death, was in reference to Mr. Bendir's letter of July, and they declined to give me power to sign the deed. No judicial proceedings were ever taken against Mr. Howard by the Bank, or since his death against his representatives.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch, who, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the defendants—I do not think we received notice from Mr. Bendir in April that he was about to declare a dividend. He wrote to me offering to give me any information, but I have no recollection of him telling us he was to give a composition, and asking me to come in under it. I was not in Bombay at the time and cannot say if the Bank got notice of a meeting of creditors, at which all the trustees were requested to resign under the old deed and this present one proposed. I know that at first the Bank directed me not to sign the deed.

Mr. McCulloch—And do I understand you were influenced in the advice you gave the London liquidators by the information you got of Mr. Howard's income?—Somewhat.

Mr. McCulloch—And in fact your view was that Mr. Howard had a large professional income, and that, if pressed, sooner than become insolvent he would make better terms with you?

Witness—I had such an idea, but believed afterwards that he was talking rather at random—When we came to an explanation some time afterwards, my idea was that, he might pay us quicker than under the deed.

Mr. McCulloch—And that he would give you a better compromise rather than be forced into the Insolvency Court?—We never forced.

But that is what you mean by pressing. It was to bring an action?—We never threatened an action.

Was that not your intention?—I don't say what my intentions were.

Mr. McCulloch?—But you must have had some plan. You knew Mr. Howard had denuded himself of all his property at this time—had given it all over to trustees, was it not your intention then by pressing him and by employing.

His Lordship—You know he made use of the statement—"that if he were pressed then he must go into the Insolvent Court."

Witness—I had no instructions, and would not have commenced an action without special instructions.

Mr. McCulloch—But you thought you would be able to get special terms?—I thought we would get payment sooner than in four years.

And that was to be got by forcing in the law?—I cannot answer that.

But as a business man you did not feel that he would offer your Company special terms unless they were forced on him. You trusted to the pressure of the law?—I cannot say I expected that.

Why did you think he would give your Bank advantages?—Because he had Mr. Robertson mixed up with him, and they were very great friends.

Mr. Robertson: he who was opposing the settlement, was he a great friend? And did Mr. Howard know that Mr. Robertson was actually opposing the settling of his affairs?—I can't tell that.

Still, Mr. Dunlop, if you think of it a moment you will admit your only intention was to press Mr. Howard by the exercise of legal pressure to come in, there was no other prospect before you of getting an advantage?

His Lordship—I think if you read Mr. Howard's note of the 21st June, and consider the fact that pressure was applied after that, it will be obvious that was the kind of pressure, because he says "if they press me I shall go into the Insolvency Court, and it will injure my position in Bombay." Then after that if you pressed him, you must have known the screw on him of course.

Witness—There was no pressure.

Mr. McCulloch—No, no; but you ask payment in full, and the answer to that was—"if you wish that I must go into the Insolvency Court."

Witness—But after that there was no further pressure.

Mr. McCulloch then read the letter by Mr. Howard of date 8th July, and continued.—Well, that was to take a sum of money down?—That was to sell our claim after signing the deed.

But the main point was, that you were to get a lump of money in hard cash?—My idea, although Mr. Howard might not as a man of business put in the words, was, that we were to sell our claim.

But I have no doubt Mr. Howard had expressed the legal facts of it with considerable accuracy, and that was that you were to get four annas per rupee more than the other creditors when you signed the deed?—If we sold our claim and signed the deed we were to get the four annas. We were to sign the deed and were exactly in the same position as the other creditors, except that instead of waiting we were to sell our claim.

You may clothe it any way you like, but you were to get four annas per rupee more than the others?—We were to sign the deed first.

And you would take care, of course, that your cash was ready?—We would not have assigned our claim till we got the money.

Nor signed the deed, till you were perfectly certain that the 4 annas were ready?—We should have trusted to Mr. Howard's honour.

At all events you would have taken his word if he said the money was waiting, but would not have done so till it was ready?—I would have trusted Mr. Howard's honour.

Yes, yes; but you would not have signed the deed till the four annas were ready?—I would have signed the deed.

Do you mean that it was specially arranged that he would not trust to your honour? Do you mean that you were actually to do this before the money was handed over?—He was not entitled to it till the money was assigned.

Was there nothing but that? There is Mr. Howard's letter (pointing to the document): that is all I know. Then if Mr. Howard's letter be correct, this (reading the letter) says exactly the converse. It says if you will accept the four annas and *then* sign the deed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Was the four annas to come from the native friend?—So I presume.

Oh! not from Mr. Howard's estate—Did you press Mr. Howard after you sent his letter to the liquidators?—No.

After producing the letters showing that the trustees had refused to allow the plaintiffs to execute the deed after Mr. Howard's death, the counsel quoted authorities in the case, and the Court adjourned till the following day. On the Court resuming on Friday,

Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of the defendants, held that the plaintiffs had refused to execute the deed, that they had never applied to be allowed to do so during his life, and that the trustees could not now permit them to do so. He submitted that it was perfectly clear they never had acted in accordance with the deed, and that every step they did take was in fact inconsistent with the purposes of the deed. The essential purpose of the deed was to leave Mr. Howard in the free enjoyment of his future earnings, but the conduct of the plaintiffs was to assist, as far as they could, in limiting his earnings, and obtaining some portion of them. Of course they had a right to do so. No one objected. They had the alternative to come in under the deed, and get a portion of the estate or to stop out and take the chance of getting better terms than the others; but as no man was entitled to eat his cake and leave it too, so were the Bank not entitled to stop out and then seek to come in under the deed when there could be no sacrifice on their part. Mr. Howard had provided for his own benefit against such as the ignoring of a personal arrest.

His Lordship—Or going into the Insolvency Court.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord, which he was directly threatened with by the proceedings threatened against him by the Bank, as he says in his own letter; and whatever the motives might have been they all come to one personal head—that no advantage to Mr. Howard can possibly be obtained by him now, and that the right to execute the deed do not apply in case of death? That, the learned gentleman continued, brought him back to the question more one of fact than of law—whether, when the plaintiff had held out so long he was now entitled to come in

THE FRENCH IN INDIA.*

(The Times, Feb. 10.)

The reader who follows Major Malleson's narrative closely and attentively will not feel surprised that a detailed history of the French in India has never been written before. It would be doing the author a great injustice to assume that he has not made the most of the materials at his command. He has approached his task with a manifest love for it, he is an experienced writer, and his story has been constructed with skill and ability. But, nevertheless, the fact will press more and more upon the reader as he advances into the work that the subject is not an attractive one; that there is, after all, very little to tell about the French in India; and that Mill, Orme, and other historians of British India have already related all that it is essential for any one to know, and quite as much as will interest those who ordinarily approach Indian history. Major Malleson has entered with minuteness into the description of petty plots and conspiracies, which were of not much importance at the time they occurred, and might as well be forgotten now. Set against all this the corresponding period of native history, and there can be no comparison in the interest which will be awakened in any reader's mind. Our own history during a part of the time to which Major Malleson calls our attention is full of the deeds of Clive, and the great struggles which tended to establish our power in India. The vicissitudes of native dynasties are full of wild romance, and the story of the rise and progress of the English is charged with exciting incidents, while the history of the French in India can scarcely be said to form a part of the history of the French nation; it is rather the biography of two or three energetic men, who were little regarded in their native land. The French possessions were carried chiefly on the shoulders of one man—Dupleix, whom Major Malleson exalts into a hero of the very highest class. No one will ever apply to his own book the criticism which he passes upon Orme's,—"Throughout the work, indeed, there is a natural but entire want of sympathy with French aspirations." From that fault Major Malleson is free, but we fear he will hardly succeed in imparting to the reader his own enthusiastic admiration for the agents or representatives of the French East India Company—not because they were not admirable men, but because the work which they did was small, and because the author's chief hero is overshadowed by Clive. Dupleix was the greatest Frenchman who ever held power in India. He made Chandernagore a large and thriving city, and his name is indissolubly linked with the history of Pondicherry. But that he was a very vain and zealous man has never been questioned before, and the result of all his efforts was not to add much to the glory of France.

The French East Indian Company never had extravagant expectations concerning their property, and the French people after the subsidence of the agitation produced by Law's bubble schemes, in 1720, scarcely turned their eyes once to the little band of their countrymen who were trying to establish an empire in India. The capture of Madras in 1746 by Labourdonnais must have raised their hopes for a time, and all historians have admitted that could Dupleix have had full control of the movements of the army at this period the French might have swept every existing English settlement away, at least on the southern side of India. But the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle involved the restitution of all captures made in India, and Dupleix was frustrated in his ambitious schemes. Major Malleson, like all earnest and appreciative biographers, cordially sympathizes with Dupleix's disappointment. It was hard, he thinks, that the English should have held their own; harder still, that Dupleix should have had the ill-luck to encounter such a genius as Clive. His readers, however, will be likely to consider that Dupleix's unscrupulous intrigues with the native rulers do not entitle him to be remembered with much pity, or even admiration. With the aid of Bussy, a commander of undoubted talents, although the two men never could agree, Dupleix did his utmost to make himself master of the Deccan, and for a time succeeded. He placed Chunda Sahib upon the throne of the Carnatic, and his hands seemed to be free for use elsewhere. The French might have extended their dominion as swiftly as the English afterwards did, but for the appearance of a far greater man than Dupleix upon the scene. In 1751 the restless and daring Frenchman was dictator over Southern India; but from that date his power and influence steadily declined, until he was recalled to France in humiliation. In his days of supreme power there never was a prouder or a vainer man, although these characteristics, which had no slight influence upon his subsequent fortunes, are carefully kept out of sight by Major Malleson. He respects his hero too much to tell us of his faults,—or, rather, he will not believe that he had any faults. But the readers of other historians will remember that Dupleix is said to have amassed immense treasures by his conquest of the Deccan, although he afterwards spent or lost them in the Company's service; that he ordered a column to be erected on which his great deeds should be inscribed in four languages, that medals were stamped in his honour, and that a town was built which he called, as Macaulay says, "Dupleix Fatihabad,"—that is, "the City of the Victory of Dupleix." We cannot but suppose that all this arrogance and boasting had something to do with the suspicion and jealousy with which he came to be regarded in France.

The capture of Arcot by Clive was the first great blow given to French ascendancy, and after the failure of the attack upon Trinchinopoly the fall of Dupleix was inevitable. The Directors of the French company became dissatisfied with his policy, and alarmed for its consequences. The remonstrances of the English Government eventually, led to his being superseded. Undoubtedly the disinclination of the French Government to go to war with England had its effect in producing this result, although Major Malleson attributes it to the credulity of the French Directors towards "their most deadly enemies and rivals," to "the abyss of profligacy and misgovernment" into which France herself had sunk, to "the partronage of a licensed harlot," and to many other causes. Nothing can extenuate the treatment which Dupleix received after his return to France, but the "licensed harlot" may safely be acquitted of any share in the wrongs inflicted upon him. Indeed, Major Malleson is carried sometimes beyond the ordinary bounds even of the professed panegyrist when he recounts the transcendent merits of his hero. He not only honours him for what he did, but for what he might have done. "Nor can we doubt," he says, "that if Dupleix had had but two years more to mature his great schemes the rich heritage of Bengal would have fallen to him instead of to his rivals." And in the same paragraph,—"Who can doubt but that had Chandernagore been under his control in 1757 he would have hesitated to unite with Suraj-ood-Dowlah to crush the English settlement on the Hooghly, or that he would have crushed it." We think the gravest doubts may fairly be entertained on each of these points. In the first place, Clive was the antagonist whom Surajah Dowlah had to face, and Dupleix was no match for him. Dupleix had no military genius whatever, and, without accepting the insinuation which Lord Macaulay appears to adopt, that he lacked physical courage, we have every right to assume that Dupleix would have been of no service in the field against a "heaven-born General." Except Bussy, Dupleix had not an officer of any ability attached to his cause. "Many of them were boys," says Macaulay, "at whose ignorance and folly the common soldiers laughed. Major Malleson assures us with some confidence that Dupleix could have wrested Bengal from us. This, of course, can never be more than a matter of mere conjecture on any side, but the probabilities, as it appears to us, were decidedly against it. Does Major Malleson supose that Dupleix could have reversed the result of the battle of Plassey? Would Surajah Dowlah have even accepted his help? Lastly, it must be remembered, that Dupleix was defeated, and virtually rendered powerless, before he was recalled. The effect of Major Malleson's unmeasured praises is to excite the distrust of the reader, and to produce an impression of Dupleix more unfavourable than he deserves. We perceive that the historian has conceived an ideal character, which he wishes to transfer to our minds. To propitiate us in favour of this ideal he sets up a series of improbabilities, which he asks us to accept as facts, and then measure his hero by them. If Surajah Dowlah would have taken Dupleix as an ally and been faithful to him (a nearly impossible supposition), and if Dupleix had been a great General, and Clive a foolish one—if, in short, Clive had been a Dupleix and Dupleix stood in Clive's position, then Bengal would have fallen to the French. The reader who follows this labyrinth of assumptions and suppositions may well long to get back to something which did actually happen and can be proved.

Lally is another of Major Malleson's heroes, though his affection for him is not that which he bears for Dupleix. With the fall of Lally (1761) the author leaves the history of the French in India, although, as our readers are aware, it did not end there. After the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, Napoleon meditated more than one blow at India, and he despatched a force to Pondicherry. If the French had truly cared for India; if they had a greater genious for colonization than belongs to their nation, the recall of Dupleix would not have been the end of their power in the East. But the Frenchman abroad is a miserable Frenchman, and of all places which are unsuited to his habits, his tastes, and his pursuits India is to him the most dreary and hopeless. The part which the French played in that country between 1674 and 1761 can only be regarded as a curious episode in a greater history. Major Malleson's work exhausts all that can be said respecting this episode. He has corrected some errors of previous writers, and done full justice to the French leaders. His book, therefore, possesses an independent interest in the literature which relates to the European occupation of India.

* *History of the French in India, from the Founding of Pondicherry in 1674 to the capture of that place in 1671.* By Major G. B. Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps. London: Longmans and Co. 1868.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. ADAMS, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

(The Standard, Feb. 7.)

For some time past there have been frequent rumours of the intention of Mr. Adams to retire from the post which he has now occupied for nearly seven years as American Minister at this Court; and the latest news from America positively states that this intention has been carried out, and that the resignation is now an accomplished fact. If this be so it will be a cause of just and serious regret to wise and thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic; for assuredly it will be no easy task to find a competent successor to the present occupant of the most important post in the diplomatic service of America. Those Radical orators who delight to display their ignorance of the realities of public life by denouncing diplomacy as a sham, and diplomatists as the holders of social sinecures, or the performers of unnecessary and artificial work, might learn the absurdity of their views from a simple retrospect of Mr. Adams's career. Appointed to represent his country in England, just when the fall of Fort Sumter had decided the policy of the Federal Government towards the seceded States, and determined the hesitating North in favour of civil war, it was his fortune to have to conduct most critical and delicate negotiations during a long period of extreme difficulty and constant danger. From the moment when the British and French Governments decided to recognise the belligerent character of the Confederacy, down to the time when that character was determined by the surrender of the Army of Virginia, there never was a moment in which it would not have been easy, by a false step or an offensive demonstration on either side, to have precinitated a collision between England and the United States. That no such collision took place is mainly ascribable to the tact, temper, and discretion of Mr. Adams. The relations between the two countries were all along in a critical state, and more than once approached within an ace of open rupture. The outrage on the Trent, the escape of the Alabama, the murder of a British sailor on board a British ship at Angra Pequina, were only the gravest among a score of dangerous incidents. Between any two Government such a succession of things would have involved the greatest danger of war, and taxed the ability and forbearance of diplomatists to the uttermost. As between England and America the difficulty of preserving the peace appeared to verge on an impossibility. The ill-feeling of the North towards this country was of old standing, and was inflamed beyond all reason by the sympathy which the cause of the South elicited. The Federal Government, conducting its diplomacy in public, and by the hands of a Minister who had previously declared to the representative of Great Britain, that, if he should ever fill the office of Secretary of State it would be a political necessity for him to quarrel with this country, was liable to be carried beyond the ordinary bounds of courtesy and discretion. Mr. Seward very often wrote dispatches preferring complaints altogether unfounded in law and reason, and more than once couched in language calculated to provoke extreme irritation among a high-spirited people; and these despatches were published in America. One of them, in particular, contained a threat that the Confederate cruisers should be pursued and attacked in English ports. If that threat had ever reached Lord Russell, it could only have received one reply, and that reply would have left Mr. Seward with no choice but humiliation or war. Happily, as our readers will rember, that threat never came to Lord Russell's official ears; and this reserve we must ascribe to the good sense of Mr. Adams. This is but one well-known instance among many confined to the knowledge of official men in which the envoy contrived to avert the consequences which his chief appeared recklessly to provoke. For, while now we remember only the wrongs of which we are accused, and the resentment they provoked, and forget those which we sustained, and the feeling they created, it is the fact that during the war the outrages on our flag, of which every mail brought tidings, had wrought England to a state of irritation scarcely less bitter than that which prevailed in America. Had Mr. Adams been hasty or intemperate or had he merely taken his tone from Mr. Seward, it is scarcely possible that this irritation should not have found vent in action. France was eager to join us in active diplomatic intervention, and in the formal recognition of the Confederacy; and it involves no reproach on the courage or resolution of the North to say that if our Government had been induced by popular exasperation to yield to the urgency of its ally, the independence of the South must have been speedily and firmly established. There can be no doubt that this was the event which it was the first duty of Mr. Adams to prevent, and that, in averting the joint intervention of England and France, he has deserved not less well of his country, than the generals, who, failing that intervention, were enabled to crush the Southern armies and give back to the North its imperilled empire.

Apart from his direct public services, more eminent those of any living American statesman, Mr. Adams is a man of whom America may well be proud. She counts but few such men among her statesmen and politicians. The aristocratic habits of the South to the last, secured to the descendents of her ancient families a hold on public esteem, and a ready access to political life. But those of the North under the *regime* of modern democracy, have almost disappeared. Very few indeed of the names familiar to us in the early history of the Union are now to be foud in offices of political importance, in Congress or on the bench. Mr. Adams is almost the only Northern statesman of hereditary fame and culture; a scholar and a gentleman bred up inahouse which has given to the Union two of its most respected Presidents, and trained in the tradition of a generation of which John Quincy Adams was the last survivor in public life—a generation whose public men were in every respect on a level with those of Europe. It was most fortunate that such a man represented the North during the war. Had a Cassius Clay, or a Butler, or a Wade, been in Mr. Adams's place, the respect inspired by the high character and high breeding of the Federal representative would have been wanting—to say nothing of the fact, that the least intemperate and offensive of these politicians would have been incapable of maintaining for one week that friendly intercourse with a Minister of Lord Russell's peculiar temper, which Mr. Adams actually sustained for many years. No one who can fairly estimate the probable result to the two nations had the respective Secretary of State been in direct intercourse—had Mr. Seward's braggadocio and buncombe been brought into direct contact with Lord Russell's imperious temper and punctilious hauteur—will ever venture to depreciate the importance of the diplomatists' office.

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Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, negotiates, and sells Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		Is. 11d.	do.
"	4 do.	Is. 11d.	do.
"	3 do.	Is. 10 7/8d.	do.
"	2 do.	Is. 10¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	Is. 10¾d.	do.
"	demand	Is. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	Is. 10¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	Is. 10¾d.	do.
On Paris	do.	Is. 10¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, Is. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Managers.—J. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 3/8 "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/4 "
1	do.	1/11 3/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	4 "
3	do.	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		Is. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	"
3	do.	Is. 11 7/16d.	"
2	do.	Is. 11 11/16d.	"
1	do.	Is. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		Is. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		Is. 10¾d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe Is. 10 5/16d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" ditto " 4 do.
12 ditto " 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£20	Is. 11 1/32d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	"
" 3	do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	"
" 2	do.	Is. 11 1-4d.	"
" 1	do.	Is. 11 3/16d.	"
On demand		Is. 11 1-8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight, Is. 11 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	4 "
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COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

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Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

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BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight		at Is. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at Is. 11½d.	"
3	do.	at Is. 11 11/16d.	"
2	do.	at Is. 11¾d.	"
1	do.	at Is. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		at Is. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at Is. 10¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at Is. 10 5/16d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" ditto " 4 do.
12 ditto " 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£20	Is. 11 1/32d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	"
" 3	do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	"
" 2	do.	Is. 11 1-4d.	"
" 1	do.	Is. 11 3/16d.	"
On demand		Is. 11 1-8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight, Is. 11 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	4 "
3	do.	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

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